

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 42. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington—
October 1st 1815 which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Persons enquiring for Letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

Ainess Elizabeth
Alsop Rebecca
Adrain John
Adrain Robt.
Alexander Robt.
Alexander Dr Wm.
Alexander Wilson
Allen Spencer
Awberry Harry
Adair Alexander

Boyce John 2
Boyce William 2
Brotherton David
Bowles Isaac
Belt Higginson
Bailey Eliza
Boone Samuel
Benning James
Bruce Waddle
Barker Nancy
Barbee Nathaniel
Brashear Walter 3
Banks Henry
Boggs Patsey
Baker Isaac L
Blackwell Robt.
Brownie Robt.
Branburger John
Bourne Sarah 2
Bricus Nancy
Barker John
Bird Thomas
Beaty Robt.
Berry Benjamin
Bledsoe Jesse
Beamish Dr.
Bobb John
Bell Eunice

Champney Mr. T
Cabbell Edward
Crider Henry 2
Carr Charles
Campbell Martha
Cathcart Gabriel
Cox Moses
Clarke Mrs.
Carrell Maj. Gen.
Chinn Sarah
Collins James
Cread Jacob
Campbell Eli 2
Carroll Thomas
Cummings Col.
Connor Frans.
Call Daniel
Campbell Isabella
Chamber Thomas

Dukemineer John
Dishman John 2
Dubin Elizabeth
Davis Fielding 2
Dunlap William
Davis Thomas S.
Dodge David
Dowden William
Dyer Samuel 2
Dixon Thomas
Dunn Andrew
Dowling Mrs.
Drake Nathan
Donnelly James 2
Drake Absalom
Duffy William

Ennis John 2
Easton Augustine
Eades Thomas
Evans Ann
Elder Matthew 3

Frauds Wm
Fryatt Edmund
Fritzlan John
Fishback John
Flemming James

Glover Thomas
Monsieur Giraud 3
Gordon Thomas
Gregg James
Guilford Nathan 4
Gatewood Eliza
Gatewood R. A.
Gray Hillary 2
Gray Wm. S. 2
Gourges Adele
Garner Eliza
Graham John
Gibbons Robert
Gatewood Hugh

Helm Henry P 3
Halstead Daniel
Harry Wm
Hamilton John
Hobbs Jacob 2
Hendrix Aron
Henderson Charles
Haythorn James
Hooper Nancy
Hilton Thomas
Hawkins Abram
Hamilton Richd
Hillix James
Hull Jacob
Hancock John
Herron James
Higgins John S
Howe John
Huse Thomas
Holmes John 2
Haller Benjamin
Hamilton Wm
Hodges Henry
Hord Nancy
Hunt Seth
Higgins Eliza

Ingles John S
Jamison Peggy M
Jester Lyttleton

Johnson Benjamin
Jamison Hiram
Jett Francis
Innes Harry
Jeron Noah
King James 2
Kice John

Lorman James
Lee James C
Lawson John 2
Lewell Peter
Lingenfelder George 2
Lowman John
Lay George
Lewis Maryann
Lewis Henry LB
Little John
Long Elias
Lemon Ann
Lockerie Andrew 2

M
Maxwell James
Mayes Matthew
Maunsone Amzi
Montgomery James
Miller Benjamin
Moreland Samuel
Moore Peter
Martin Charles
Martin Charles T
Morgan Nathan
Mason C M
Martin John
Morris Joshua
Moore Harbin 5
Martin John
Marker Jones
Merriam Horace

M'Kee Samuel
M'Coy Joseph
M'Koy Mary
Baker Asa
Bradley Leonard K
Brown Geo. W. 2
Bullock Waller
Buckner Henry
Beavens Francis
Bunting Hampden
Bullock Edmund 2
Butler Anthony
Ball Edmund
Burrows George
Bird Abraham

C
Carroll John 2
Chamberlain Saml.
Clarke Eliza
Carpenter Dr Wm
Chamberlain Thos.
Clark Samuel
Chambers Joseph
Coleman James
Crutcher Henry
Chiles John G.
Cartwright Oliver
Coleman Thomas
Cassell Abm.
Clarke Mary
Campbell Mary
Christie William
Clerk of Fayette Court
Chick Stephen

D
Dishman Samuel
Downing James
Dorsay Flora
Decker John
Downing Richard 2
Dunn John
Dear Goodall
Dobkins Thomas
Donaldson C. D.
Dunn Alexander
Davis Wm
Davis James
Duke Thomas
Dewhurst George
Donnelly George

E
Elbert Henry
Edes Jas. & John
Eaton Abner
Enson Hannah
Ears Samuel
F
Fisher Samuel
Fisher James
Flemming William
Flemming Joel

G
Gaines John P
Gilmor George
Goodman John 2
Gani Archibald
Grinstead Robt
Gresham Wm
Grumman Wm
Graves Josiah
Graves Mary
Grecks Washington
Gaines Barnet
Grimes Wm
Gildart John W

H
Harris David
Hogland Martin
Happy Nancy
Howard Edward
Hutson George
Hilton Jane
Harter Philip
Harlan Elijah
Hind Wm
Hayes James
Hess Henry
Hind Saml
Hogan Elihu
Hopkins G Samuel
Hunt Seth
Hyter John
Hogs James
Hurst William
Harris David
Higgins Elizabeth
The president of the
Journeyman Hatters
Society
Any Hatter who wishes to purchase Wool

Hix Wilson
I
Ives Wm
Johnson James 2
Johnson Samuel

Wallace Samuel M 2
Wain John
Williams Isaac
Wilkinson Joseph
Wilson Samuel Y.
Wills B. Wills
Welpberg Peter
Ware John
Worley J. & C.
Walters Jacob
Wilsons Russel
Wirt John
Withnell Wm.
Witmyers Fredk.
Wentworth Lucy
Warren William
Watkins Wm. B. 2

V
Vandyke John
Varner Samuel
Vaughan James
W
Wain John
Williams Isaac
Wilkinson Joseph
Wilson Samuel Y.
Wills B. Wills
Welpberg Peter
Ware John
Worley J. & C.
Walters Jacob
Wilsons Russel
Wirt John
Withnell Wm.
Witmyers Fredk.
Wentworth Lucy
Warren William
Watkins Wm. B. 2

New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also, LADIES' BREAST PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.

Jordon John
Jones Nicholas
Jones John 3
Jones Henry
Jones William D H
K
Kenney Robert P

L
Laye Mr
Lersson Edmund B
Love John
Lemon Thomas
Long Edmund
Leavy Michael 4
Long Nicholas
Lamkin Lewis W
Linsey Joseph
Lathan Robert
Latheror Joshua
Low Charles
Lee Thomas L

40 JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks or shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz.: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if preferred by either party: the remainder, of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America. There is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser wooled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz.: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefore as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing the same, no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 500 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-1f

Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DAVID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Plating Establishment, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Woodruff & Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

WOODRUFF & SAYRE.

Lexington, July 28th, 1815.

31

TEN DOLLARS.

Paid at the conclusion of the drawing,

WILL GAIN

8,000.

NELSON TURNER'S

SCHEME OF CHANCES,

For the Distribution of the Property,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING ON

Wednesday, 22d November Next,

IN LEXINGTON.

The drawing will continue four days, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day, which will make the whole amount of tickets.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

1st—One Lot in the town of Lexington, valued at \$ 8,000

This Lot has a Brick-house of three stories, containing two tenements elegantly finished, situated on the corner of Short and Mill streets, lately owned by Sanders and Bywaters, and opposite the late residence of Col George Trotter, near the Branch Bank.

2d—Forty Acres of Land valued at \$ 1,200

3d & 4th—35 Acres of Land each, valued at \$ 2,100

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10—Each 5 Acres of Land, valued at \$ 30 dollars per acre,

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20—Each 10 Acres of Land, valued at \$ 30 dollars per acre,

21 to 80—Five Dollars each,

81 to 180—Four Dollars each,

181 to 420—Three Dollars each,

421 to 2000—One Dollar each,

RECAPITULATION.

1 prize of	8,000	\$ 8,000
1 do of	1,200	1,200
2 do of	1,050	2,100
6 do of	450	2,700
10 do of	300	3,000
60 do of	5	300
100 do of	4	400
240 do of	3	720
1580 do of	1	1,580

2,000 Shares at 10 dollars

Good titles are guaranteed to the above property and possession given to all that may not be under rent immediately after the drawing is over; and the others at the expiration of the year, with the rents due thereon to those who draw those under rent. The cash prizes will be paid 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

The greater part of the tickets are sold: the proprietor is desirous of disposing of the balance previous to the commencement of the drawing. Tickets to be had at Mr. Lemon's store Lexington.

The following gentlemen will superintend the drawing as managers—William W. Worley, Benjamin Stout, John Dishman, Charles Humphreys, Daniel Bradford, Daniel M. Payne. Should any unforeseen accident take place to prevent the attendance of all the above named managers, those that do attend will appoint others to officiate during the absence of those in the place of whom they were appointed.

Printers of the following places are requested to insert the above advertisement once and forward their accounts to the subscriber, viz Paris, Frankfort, Winchester, Richmond, Georgetown, Shelbyville, Bardstown and Louisville.

NELSON TURNER.

Lexington Sept. 1815.

—39.

\$10 WILL GAIN 3000 ! ! !

I. & E. Woodruff,

Owning some valuable real estate, which they are desirous of disposing of, for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their business more extensively, offer the following

SCHEME

FOR THAT PURPOSE :

1 Capital Prize—an elegant Building Lot, at the corner of Short street and Mechanic's street, having a front on the former of 66 feet, and on the latter of 150 feet.

1 Capital Prize—one Lot adjoining the above, containing 130 feet on Mechanic's street, extending back 66 feet,

1 Capital Prize—a Corner Lot, 66 feet on Second street, and 95 on Mechanic's street, with a framed dwelling-house,

1 Capital Prize—Lot on Water street, 49 1/2 feet front,

10 Prizes—an elegant Saddle and Bridle, each \$40 dollars,

6 do one pair Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Jam Hooks, each \$35 dollars,

6 do do each \$25 dollars,

6 do one elegant Gold Watch Chain, each \$30 dollars,

6 do ditto each \$20 dollars

12 do one elegant Gold Watch Key, with Cornelius Seal, each \$10 dollars,

12 do do do do Seal, each \$10 dollars,

24 do one elegant Bridle, each \$12 dollars 50 cents,

10 do 1 pair elegant Stirrup Irons, each \$10 dollars,

BATTLE OF THE MOSKWA.

From the Edinburgh Review' of Labaume's Narrative of the Campaign in Russia.

The action commenced precisely at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th; and the chief object of contest, where our author was stationed, was a redoubt in the centre of the position. This redoubt was attacked and carried by the French, after a tremendous loss. It was then stormed by the Russians, under the fire of 800 pieces of cannon, and they were advancing to strike a decisive blow against the French centre, when their progress was arrested by general Friant, who with a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, carried death and destruction into their ranks. The interesting narrative of our author thus proceeds:

'The Viceroy seized this decisive moment, and flying to the right ordered a simultaneous attack of the grand redoubt, by the first, third and fourteenth divisions. Having arranged all three in order of battle, these troops advanced with cool intrepidity. They approached even the entrenchments of the enemy, when a sudden discharge of grape-shot from the whole of their artillery spread destruction through our ranks. Our troops were staggered at this fatal reception; but the prince knew how to reanimate their spirits, by calling to the recollection of each regiment the circumstances in which they had formerly covered themselves with glory. To one he said, "Preserve that courage which has gained you the title of invincible;" to another, "Remember your reputation depends on this day;" then turning towards the 9th of the line, he said to them with emotion, "Brave soldiers, remember you were with me at Wagram, when we broke the enemy's centre. By these words and still more by his example, he inflamed the valor of his troops to such a degree, that, shouting with joy, they again marched with ardor to the redoubt. His highness riding along the line, arranged the attack with the utmost coolness, and led it himself at the head of Brousse's division. At the same instant a division of cuirassiers, from the centre of the army, rushed on the redoubt, and offered to our astonished eight a grand and sublime spectacle. The whole eminence, which overhung us, appeared in an instant a mass of moving iron: the glitter of the arms, and the rays of the sun reflected from the helmets and the cuirasses of the dragoons, mingled with the flames of the cannon that on every side vomited forth death, gave to the redoubt the appearance of a volcano in the midst of the army.'

'The enemy's infantry, placed near this point, behind a ravine, kept up so destructive a fire on our troops, that they were obliged immediately to retire. Our infantry took their place; and turning the redoubt to the right and left, recommenced a furious combat with the Russians, whose efforts rivalled our own.

'The viceroy and his staff in spite of the enemy's tremendous fire, remained at the head of Brousse's division followed by the 13th and 30th regiments. They advanced on the redoubt and entered it by the breast work, massacred on their pieces, the cannoneers that served them. Prince Kutusoff, who had witnessed the attack immediately ordered the cuirassiers of the guard to advance and endeavour to retake the position. These were the best of the cavalry. The shock between their cuirassiers and ours was therefore terrible; and one may judge of the fury with which both parties fought, when the enemy, in quitting the field, left it completely covered with dead.'

'The interior of the redoubt presented a horrid picture. The dead were heaped on one another. The feeble cries of the wounded were scarcely heard amid the surrounding tumult. Arms of every description were scattered over the field of battle. The parapets, half demolished, had their embrasures entirely destroyed. Their places were distinguished only by the cannon, the greatest part of which were dismounted and separated from the broken carriages. In the midst of this scene of carnage, I discovered the body of a Russian cannoneer, decorated with three crosses. In one hand he held a broken sword, and with the other firmly grasped the carriage of the gun at which he had so gallantly fought.'

'All the Russian soldiers in the redoubt chose rather to perish than to yield. The general who commanded them, would have shared their fate, if his valor had not saved his life. This brave soldier had sworn to die at his post, and he would have kept his oath. Seeing all his companions dead around him, he endeavoured to precipitate himself on our swords; and he would inevitably have met his death, had not the honor of taking such a prisoner arrested the cruelty of the soldiers. The viceroy received him with kindness, and committed him to the care of Col. Asselin, who conducted him to the Emperor.' p. 139—142.

'The Russians having evacuated their position during the night, the field of battle was immediately occupied by the French; and never perhaps did any human eye behold such a spectacle of misery and slaughter. The ground for about the space of a square league, was literally covered with dead and wounded. In many places the bursting of shells had promiscuously heaped together men and horses. The fire of the howitzers had been so destructive, that heaps of

bodies lay scattered over the plain; and where the ground was not encumbered with the slain, it was covered with broken lances, muskets, helmets, cuirasses, or with grape shot and bullets, as numerous as hail stones after a violent storm. But the most horrid spectacle (continues our author) was the interior of the ravines, where almost all the wounded, who were able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge to avoid further injury. These miserable wretches heaped one upon another, and swimming in their blood, uttered the most heart-rending groans. They frequently invoked death with piercing cries, and eagerly besought us to put an end to their agonies.'

'Such are some of the details of this glorious battle, which we lay before our readers not for the purpose of shocking their feelings, but because we think they serve to place what is called military glory in its true light—and thus in some measure, to correct those false impressions under which mankind have been in ages, so much blinded to the true nature of the warrior's exploits. They would answer a still greater purpose, if they would tend to soften the hearts of those cold and calculating politicians, who make war, without any consideration of its miseries, and regard the plea of humanity as a vulgar commonplace, altogether unfit to be taken into the account of their magnanimous deliberations.'

OFFICIAL NOTE.

'Just as our paper was, yesterday, going to press, we were favored with the very important note of Prince Talleyrand to the Minister of the allied powers. The interesting character of this note and the doubts which are expressed of its authenticity induce us to give it another insertion and accompany it with a statement of all we know concerning it.'

'The note, in French, was received by a respectable merchant of this city, inclosed in a letter from his correspondent at Rochelle, dated 19th August, by the schooner Sally, from Nantz. The gentleman at Rochelle received the note of prince Talleyrand from the prefect of his department, who told him that it had been sent in a circular form to all the prefects in France. At the bottom of the enclosed note is a memorandum to this effect:—

"A favorable answer has been received from the allied powers." This memorandum probably relates to the point of time at which the letter is dated, August 19.'

'Other letters received in this city state, that there are 4000 Prussians in Nantz, and the inhabitants have sent all the young ladies out of the city.—D. Press.'

IMPORTANT NOTE.

[Translated from the Democratic Press.]

Note delivered by Prince Talleyrand to the Ministers of the Allied Powers.

'The conduct of the allied armies will soon reduce my people to the necessity of aiming against them as has been done in Spain. Were I younger I would put myself at their head, but if age and my infirmities prevent me from doing it, I will not at any rate co-operate in the calamities under which they groan, & if I cannot mitigate them, I am determined to ask an asylum of the king of Spain.'

'Let those who even after the capture of the Man, against whom alone, they have declared war, continue to treat my people as enemies, and consequently me as such, attempt my liberty if they think proper—they are the masters—I prefer living in a prison to remaining here a passive spectator of the sufferings of my children.'

NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.

'Decatur in his passage up the Mediterranean, sent his boats into the bay of Gibraltar, and by some means procured 200 British seamen; an account of this being sent by the governor to Lord Exmouth, his lordship demanded their restoration, which being refused, he blockaded the American squadron at Cartagena! [Whiz, d—me!]—Aurora.'

SPANISH AMERICA.

'The Revolutionists of the United Provinces of Rio la Plata, have passed a number of popular resolutions. Whether they are founded on principle and sincerity, or are merely intended to answer the purpose of a moment, or have but a partial direction, time may shew. The resolutions are as follows:

1. Declaring all blacks free as soon as they land in the provinces.
2. Declaring all Indians free, and exempting them from tribute.
3. Abolishing the inquisition.
4. Abolishing torture.
5. Abolishing titles of nobility.
6. Declaring that preferments shall be only according to merit.
7. Allowing the exportation of gold and silver.

'8. Establishing a register of merchants. None but those registered can be consignees. A consignee shall not charge less than four per cent. on sales, and two on purchases, on penalty of being struck from the register.'

'9. Allowing foreigners to search for ores and mines—to claim such as they may discover—to work them—to buy or lease mines, mills, &c. the same as native citizens—to enjoy their own religion. Quicksilver is declared free.'

'The bishop of Saltas has been imprisoned for using his clerical influence against the revolutionists.'

'Accounts of a very recent date have been received, that the revolutionists at

Cartagena, have surrendered that place to the royal troops without opposition.'

'It is understood that another expedition has been ordered against the revolutionists of South America, in which 25,000 troops were to be employed; and that several ships of the line which were at Port Mahon, were to convoy the expedition. The Algerines had required a large sum of money of Spain, threatening hostilities if it was not paid. A part of the money was collected at Cadiz.'

FROM NILS' WEEKLY REGISTER.

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US."

'The existing state of things, as well as the prospect before us,' is most happy for the American people. *THE REPUBLIC, REPROVING THE LAURELS OF A GLORIOUS WAR, GATHERS THE RICH HARVEST OF AN HONORABLE PEACE.*

'Every where the sound of the axe is heard opening the forest to the sun, and claiming for agriculture the range of the Buffalo—Our cities grow and towns rise up as by magic; commerce expands her proud sails in safety, and the "striped bunting" floats with majesty over every sea. The busy hum of ten thousand wheels fills our seaports and the sound of the spindle and the loom succeeds the yell of the savage or screech of the night owl in the late wilderness of the interior. The *Lord of the soil*, who recently deserted the plough to meet the enemies of his country on its threshold, and dispute the possession, has returned in quiet to his fields exulting that the republicives, and in honor! The hardy hunter whose deadly rifle lately brought the foeman to the earth, has resumed his former life, and, in the trackless forest, employs the same weapon with unerring aim, to stop the fleet deer in his course. Plenty crowns the works of peace with abundance, and scatters from her cornucopia, all the good things of this life, with prodigal bounty. A high and honorable feeling generally prevails, and the people begin to assume, more and more, a NATIONAL CHARACTER; and to look at home for the only means, under Divine goodness, of preserving their religion and liberty, with all the blessings that flow from their unrestricted enjoyment. The "bulwark" of this is in the sanctity of their principles and the virtue and value of those who profess to love them; and need no guarantee from the blood-stained and profligate princes and powers of Europe. Morality and good order ever prevails—canton hypocrisy has but few advocates, for the Great Architect of the universe is worshipped on the altar of men's hearts, in the way that each believes most acceptable to Him—indirected by the ministers of the "evil one," in the shape of *inquisition* or *government priests*. The great body of the clergy of the United States are really "ambassadors of Christ," of moral lives and virtuous deportment; and the people, to whom they are amenable, liberally support them in these good dispositions. All sects, unite, each in their own way, in love and unity, to seek the hidden treasure, and raise the grand anthem of "holiness to the Lord" when they find it in conscience at ease. No man has a preference over another because he is supposed by the law to worship God more correctly than his neighbor. No man is compelled to contribute to the support of a sect that his own sense of reason does not approve. Every one is free to pursue what course he pleases in civil or religious matters, provided, only, he observes the rules laid down to preserve order and the moral law.'

'A practical proof of the advantages of these things was found in the god like Humanity of the soldiers and seamen of the United States, in the late war. Determined to conquer, they seemed, in the strong metaphor of the late general Wayne, ready to pursue an *enemy to the gates of hell*, but equally willing to risk every thing to preserve those who submitted, even though they had been associates of the tomahawk and scalping knife—villains that purchased the bloody trophy torn from the heads of women and children!—When all have so well deserved a crown of glory for the practice of this heavenly quality, a notice of particular cases may appear invidious and unjust; but the forbearance of the gallant Kentuckians to the individuals of Proctor's army, who had recently been silent spectators, if not accomplices, in the massacre and burning to death of their fellow citizens at the river *Ravin*; and the crew of the *Hornet*, who, hot from the fight, and with the shout of victory still on their lips, rushed into danger to rescue the crew of the *Peacock* from a watery grave, in doing which three of our noble fellows perished! nor was this all—for they stripped themselves to clothe the naked prisoners, who had not time to save any thing from the wreck—may merit the most distinguished regard—Such things are the more resplendent from the opposite conduct of the *British*—whose general proceedings have been marked by an *Age*-insensibility to the sufferings of those who unhappily fell in their power. As one case, the generous, dying *Lawrence*, was refused a drop of his own wine to moisten his parched lips, and cheer the last struggles of expiring nature.'

'Such are among the inestimable blessings that flow from a free constitution. May heaven, in mercy to mankind, preserve it as an example, and take our beloved country into its charge as the permanent asylum for the oppressed of all nations—as a city of refuge where the weary may find repose; acknowledge no throne but that of the CREATOR of all things, yielding to no law not built upon the public will.'

'The progress of our country in population, wealth and resources, is without parallel. The census of 1820 will not give us less than ten millions of people: of which a large and unexpected portion will be found westward of the *Alleghany*, having emigrated from the *east*—with a triple proportion of wealth and resources compared with what they were in 1810.'

'I give it as a deliberate opinion, that the British character, as exhibited by the officers of the army and navy, is more barbarous and cruel than that of any other people. See the Weekly Register, in a thousand places, for the evidence on which this opinion is founded—see even the cases which accidentally, and in course are stated in the present sheet, page 14. Are these wretches the bulwarks of our empire? "Let me never see heaven," said the Peruvian to the murdering Spaniards that desolated his country, and who were exhorting him to turn Christian, "if it be filled with such men!" And perish the religion, say I, that seeks protection in rivers of human blood, and heaps of human misery.'

'How magnificent and appropriate are the ideas that strike us from a consideration of the following words, with which the Rev. Doctor Ingles commended his address to the throne of grace, on the happy occasion of laying the corner stone to a monument to be erected to the memory of Washington in Baltimore.'

'"Sovereign of nations, whose throne is the only throne before which our free republic bows herself; if we know our own hearts it is our delight to do thee homage, as our monarch, our judge and our God!"'

the "calamities of the war," notwithstanding. The great ease with which a livelihood is obtained in a republic will continue a like increase of the first for many generations; and the others will go on with a geometrical ratio. And much assistance to each may be expected from war-worn Europeans, seeking a place of rest from oppression and chains. It is hardly possible to imagine with any degree of certainty, the value annually created by the recently applied industry of the people to MANUFACTURES, aided by the various labor-saving machinery adapted to large institutions or household establishments. We are friendly to the former to a given extent, but it is on the latter that we chiefly rely to accomplish a sublime independence of the new world. The one is liable to objections as to health, morals and intelligence [the soul of liberty] and may also be productive of a state of dependence, that the other is free from; and by means of the time of women and children, unprofitably lost six years since, now gives a value to the general stock of wealth of not less than 30 or 40 millions of dollars a year. *This is a clear gain to the country*—not to speak of the multitude of large manufactures of cotton and wool spread over the United States.'

and the United States would at this moment have been as much surrounded by territories of the *Allied Sovereigns of Europe*, as France was in her late struggle.'

'The British then and now, owning from north-east to the sources of the Mississippi in the north-west—Louis 18th would now own from the north-west—west and to the south, where Spain is still in possession of the Floridas—and the same Louisiana Territory would perhaps now be ceded to Britain, to indemnify her for placing him on the throne.'

'This would give to Britain a right to New-Orleans, and the Navigation of the Mississippi with armed vessels, and to fortify its western banks for our subjugation, or at least from our annoyance from New-Orleans to Canada—and we should in this case, at this moment have been literally surrounded by Britons. Indeed had the territory and New-Orleans been out of our possession during the late contest with Britain, ten to one but we should at this moment have been a half conquered people, and the Prince Regent dictating who should be President of the United States, as he has now who shall be King of France.'

Saratoga Journal

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remainder in the Post Office at Versailles, September 30, 1815, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters:

A—Thomas Armstrong, Susan R. Anderson, Wm. Adams, Thomas Auncle, John Aynes, John Atkins, 2; William Atwood, Nancy Aloysia.

B—Churchwell J. Blackburn, John Buckner, Robert Wm. Boland, Jacob P. Bodine.

C—Marquis Calmes, 2; George Carile, 3; Cynthia E. Compton, John H. Carlile, Milla V. Creath, Sally Clark, Frederick Cable, Clerk of Woodford, George Cambie, 3; John S. Clark, Sally Crowdon.

D—Alexander Dale & Raley Dale, Philip B. Davis, John Dawson, Lewis Dickson, Joseph Dauberty, Jas. B. Dale, Wm. Davis, John Donnel, Joseph Davison, Peter Steele.

E—J-in Ellis, James Elliott, Esq.

F—Thomas Frazer, John Finne, Thomas Falkner, Benjamin Ford.

G—John Grillis, James Gaines, Wm. Gaines, Gabriel Gaines.

H—John Harris, Jacob Hull, 2; Gabriel P. Hawkins, Andrew Hawkins, John Harper, Harden Hawkins, James Hancock.

J—Asa Jones, 2; Jersey Johnson, James Johnson, Robert Johnson.

K—Wm Keers, 2; Theodore Kirtley, Nicholas Koons, Joseph Kinkaide, Sarah Kinney.

L—Wm. Leak, Sarah Lamkin, Zachariah Lyon, Elijah Lacy, Wm. Latty.

M—Silvester Meridith, John M'Gee, John Martin, John McKinney, John Mage, Robert Moseley, Dr. Lewis Marshall, Lewis Martin, William Mitchell, Elizabeth M'Clary, Wm. M'Gren, John M'Ever, John D. Mitchell.

N—Gabriel J. Nall, Jeremiah Northern, John P. New, 2.

P—Charles C. Palmer, Archibald Price, Mary Parker, Spencer Pau, John P. Porter, Thomas Payne.

R—Capt. Thomas Railey, John Read, Esq. 2; Samuel Rankin, James Risk.

S—James A. Strange, Robert Slaughter, Thomas W. Sellers, Thomas Stewart, Amy Smock, Henry Southard, Robert Simonson, James Stogell, James Stevenson, Martha S. Stone, Henry Stigas, Gideon Scantlan.

T—John Torbit, David Thomson, Betsy Thomson.

W—Joseph B. White, Richard Wiggs, Henry Wood, Nathaniel Walker, John Webb, Edward Woods, Henry Wilson, Jerry Wilson, William Weeden.

Y—Nicholas Yakle.

42 PETER C. BUCK, P. M.

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

October 3d, 1815. 41—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received by Wm. Essex & Son, Booksellers and Stationers, at the Franklin Head.

DUTY; OR THE WHITE COTTAGE, a Novel, by the late Mrs. Roberts, author of Rose and Emily, with the character of the author by Mrs. Opie.

DISCIPLINE; A Novel, by the author of Self Control.

Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, comprising several pieces not contained in any former Edition, with a

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

NO II, on the Banking System, will appear in our next.

The Richmond paper states, that Mr. McKeown declines being a candidate for the next Congress, and that Mr. George Robinson of Lancaster, offers as his successor.

The last Maryland election, will give the federalists a small majority in the house of representatives of that state; but the strength of the republicans in the senate, is such, as to secure a republican Governor, Council, and Senator to Congress.

The following toasts were drank at the dinner given to Mr. Clay, by the citizens of this place on Saturday the 7th instant.

1. The 4th of July, '76, and the 18th of June 1812—The first proclaimed our rank among the nations—the latter secured it.

2. The late war—A great object of it has been attained in the firm establishment of the national character."

3. The heroes who fell in the late war—Posterity will venerate their memory.

4. The President of the United States.

5. The last Congress—The spirit of the people and not the wisdom of their measures triumphed over the enemy.

6. Our able negotiators at Ghent—Their talents for diplomacy, have kept peace with the valor of our arms in "demonstrating" to the enemy that these states will be free.

[Mr. Clay here rose and said that he felt himself called upon by the sentiment just expressed to return his thanks, in behalf of his colleagues and himself. He did not, and was quite sure, they did not feel that in the service alluded to, they were at all entitled to the compliment which had been paid them. They could not do otherwise than reject the demands made by the other party; and if their labors finally terminated in an honorable peace, it was owing to causes on this side of the Atlantic, and not to any exertion of theirs.]

Whatever diversity of opinion may have existed as to the declaration of the war, there were some points on which all might look back with proud satisfaction. The first related to the conclusion of the peace. Had it been made, immediately after the treaty of Paris, we should have retired humiliated from the contest, believing that we had escaped the severe chastisement with which we were threatened, and that we owed to the generosity and magnanimity of the enemy, what we were incapable of commanding by our own arms. That magnanimity would have been the theme of every tongue, and of every press abroad and at home. We should have retired unconscious of our own strength, and unconscious of the utter inability of the enemy, with his whole undivided force, to make any serious impression upon us. Our military character, then in the lowest state of degradation, would have been untried. Fortunately for us, G. Britain chose to try the issue of the last campaign. And the issue of that campaign has demonstrated, in the repulse before Baltimore, the retreat from Plattsburgh, the hard fought actions on the Niagara frontier, and in that most glorious day, the 8th of January, that we have always possessed the finest elements of military composition, and that a proper use of them only was necessary to ensure for the army and militia a fame as imperishable, as that which the navy had previously acquired.

Another point which appeared to Mr. Clay to afford the highest consolation was that we fought the most powerful nation, perhaps in existence, single-handed and alone without any sort of alliance. More than 20 years had G. Britain been maturing her physical means, which she had rendered as efficacious as possible, by skill, by discipline, and by actual service.

Proudly boasting of the conquest of Europe, she vainly flattered herself with the easy conquest of America also. Her veterans were put to flight or defeated, while all Europe (she meant the governments of Europe) was gazing with cold indifference, or sentiments of positive hatred of us, upon the arduous contest. Hereafter no monarch can assert claims of gratitude upon us, for assistance rendered in the hour of danger and difficulty.

There was another view of which the subject of the War was fairly susceptible. From the moment that G. Britain came forward at Ghent with her extravagant demands, the War totally changed its character. It became, as it were, a new war. It was no longer an American War, prosecuted for redress of British aggression upon American rights, but became a British war, prosecuted for objects of British ambition, to be accomplished by American sacrifices. And what were those demands? Here, in the immediate neighborhood of a sister state, and territories, which were to be made in part the victims, they must have been felt and their enormity justly appreciated. They consisted of the erection of a barrier between Canada and the United States, to be formed by cutting off from Ohio and some of the territories, a country more extensive than Great Britain, containing thousands of freemen, who were to be abandoned to their fate, and creating a new power, totally unknown on the continent of America: Of the dismantling of our fortresses, and naval power on the lakes, with the surrender of the military occupation of those waters to the enemy, and of an arrondissement for two British Provinces. These demands, boldly asserted, & one of them declared to be *sina qua non*, were finally relinquished. Taking this view of the subject, if there be loss of reputation by either party, in the terms of the Peace, who has sustained it?

The immediate effects of the war were highly satisfactory. Abroad our character, which at the time of its declaration, was in the lowest state of degradation, was raised to the highest point of elevation. It was impossible for any American to visit Europe without being sensible of this agreeable change, in the personal attentions which he receives, in the praises which are bestowed on our past exertions, and in the flattering predictions which are made as to our future prospects. At home a government which, at its formation, was apprehended by its best friends and pronounced by its enemies to be incapable of standing the shock of war, is found to answer all the purposes of its institution. In spite of the errors which had been committed (and errors had undoubtedly been committed) aided by the spirit and patriotism of the people, it is demonstrated to be as competent to the objects of effective war, as it had been before proven to be to the concerns of a season of peace. Government has thus required strength and confidence.

Our prospects for the future are of the brightest kind. With every reason to count on the permanence of peace, it remains only for the government to determine upon military and naval establishments adapted to the growth and extension of our country and its rising importance, keeping in view a gradual but not burthensome increase of the Navy to provide for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the Public Debt, and for the current expenses of Government. For all these objects, the existing sources of revenue promise not only to be abundantly sufficient, but will probably leave ample scope to exercise the judgment of Congress, in selecting for repeal, modification or abolition, those which may be found most oppressive, inconvenient or unproductive.]—*Reporter.*

7. Brown, Jackson and their associates—Excellent aids to our negotiators at Ghent.

8. The army of the late War—It proved itself superior to the "Conquerors of the Conquerors of Europe."

9. Our gallant Navy—triumphant in three wars.

10. The Militia—Their glorious achievements during the late war, shew what they are capable of under a proper organization.

11. The government of the United States—The strongest on earth, because the most free.

12. Home Manufactures—Let the country support them and they will support the country.

13. Governor Shelby—Age has not impaired the strength of his faculties, nor chilled the ardour of his patriotism.

14. Impression and paper blockades—if again asserted in practice, to be again practically opposed.

15. Decatur and the other conquerors of Barbary—They have extorted without tribute, what Europe combined has attempted for ages in vain.

16. The memory of Bayard—A statesman who yielded party feeling to the duties which he owed his country.

17. Our Commissioners for treating with the Indians—May they make an honorable treaty, smoke the calumet of peace and bury the tomahawk forever.

18. Our Guest, Henry Clay—we welcome his return to that country, whose rights and interests he has so ably maintained at home and abroad.

[Mr. Clay again rose and in a few words thanked the company for their kind and affectionate attentions. His reception had been more like that of a brother than a common friend or acquaintance, and he was utterly incapable of finding words to express his gratitude. He compared his situation to that of a Swedish gentleman, at a dinner given in England by the Society of friends of foreigners in distress. A toast having been given complimentary to his country, it was expected as was usual on such occasions, that he should rise and address the company. The gentleman, not understanding the English language, rose under great embarrassment, and said, "Sir, I wish you to consider me a foreigner in distress." "I wish you gentlemen, (said Mr. Clay, evidently much affected) to consider me a friend in distress"]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Clay—A speedy population of the neutral barrier proposed at Ghent.

The President having left the chair—

By W. W. Worsley—Our worthy president John Bradford.

By Wm T. Barry—Our distinguished countryman, Wm. H. Crawford, late minister to France.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the discovery of America, was celebrated by the Sons of St. Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, on Thursday, the 12th Inst. After leaving the Wigwam, the procession moved to the court house where Brother Nelson R. Nicholas delivered a *Long Talk*, which shall appear in our next. After hearing the *Long Talk*, the procession moved to Brother John Fowler's Garden, and partook of a sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion. After dinner, the following Toasts were drank.

1. St Tammany—May that spirit which taught him to prefer liberty to life, ever animate the professors of his principles.

[Yankee Doodle.]

2. Christopher Columbus—

"The mariner who first unfurled An eastern banner o'er the western world, And taught mankind where future empires lay, Those fair confines of descending day:— Slaves, kings, adventurers, envious of his name, Enjoy'd his labours and purloin'd his fame, And gave, the vice-roy, from his high seat hurl'd Chains for a crown, a prison for a world."

[Hail Columbia.]

3. Thomas Jefferson, the first statesman of the age—A long life devoted to the liberty and prosperity of America, entitles his name to immortality.

[Jefferson and Liberty.]

4. James Madison—The great chief of all the Tribes, who acknowledge the sacred principles of freedom.

[America, Commerce & Freedom.]

5. George Washington—The hero of America.

[Washington's March.]

6. The memory of Franklin—

"Beneath him lies the sceptic kings have worn, And the tame thunder from the tempest torn."

[Dead March.]

7. The Governor of Kentucky—The tyrant's enemy, and his country's friend.

[Stoney Point.]

8. Our officers and soldiers—Brave in the hour of danger, humane in the moment of victory, they have proved to the world that a government of the people is the strongest government on earth.

[Soldiers' Return.]

9. Our naval heroes. [Decatur & Victory.]

10. Brown, Jackson, and their Associates.

[Stoney Point.]

11. Henry Clay—The orator, the statesman and the patriot.

[Yankee Doodle.]

12. Great-Britain and Algiers—Pax nobile fraterum.

[Rogues' March.]

13. The manufacturing interests of the U.S.—Will congress never see their connection with our prosperity and independence?

[America, Commerce & Freedom.]

14. Great-Britain—Her victories on the serpentine river prove that.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain, And not a sail but by permission sneaks."

[Decatur & Victory.]

15. The opposition—Neither the barking of the fox, nor the howlings of despair, can move the friends of truth and liberty.

[Hail Columbia.]

16. The Author of Common Sense and Rights of man—His exertions in favour of liberty, deserve the gratitude of the human race.

[Rights of Man.]

17. Robert Fulton—The beneficial efforts of his genius, will be felt as long as time endures.

[Dead March.]

18. The state of Vermont—We hail with joy her return to the good old principles of '76.

[Soldiers' Return.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Brother David Todd, Grand Sachem.

The Sons of Tammany never raise their Tomahawks, until their country's good requires it.

[Yankee Doodle.]

By Brother John Fowler, Father of the Grand Council: Ocean to its utmost limits, the grave of naval tyranny.

[Decatur & Victory.]

By Brother W. W. Worsley, Sachem of Georgia: The Orator of the Day.

[Hail Columbia.]

By Brother Thomas Badley, Sachem of New-Hampshire: James Monroe—the virtuous & enlightened statesmen.

[America, Commerce & Freedom.]

By Brother R. K. Adams, J. S. May the knowledge of the gospel extend from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

[Hail Columbia.]

By Brother David J. Ayres, J. S. May the course of learning in the classics, in belles lettres, in mathematics superficial and obsolete, unenlightened by a ray of genius and scarcely embellished by an effusion of taste. Its discipline lax yet bigoted, offensive at once to the interests of learning and odious to the jealous feelings of religious liberty. This is capable of proof to any competent judge of literature; but I doubt much whether it will be deemed susceptible of legislative interference upon the delicate and critical ground of unsound learning or unenlightened literature. The functions of legislation are too coarse and general to reach an evil of this refined and difficult detail. But are the Legislature therefore incompetent to interfere with this body? I think not; let the Legislature enlarge the corporation by making, as in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, if not others, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the time being trustees; to these I would add the Senators of the districts in the neighborhood of the University. My object in this alteration, would be to infuse a more liberal spirit into the institution, and adapt it to the wants and expectation of the respectable state which it ought to adorn.

DEAD MARCH.

By Brother George Ralls: The memory of Hart and others, who fell at the river Raisin.

[Dead March.]

By Brother David R. Stout: The American Fair.

[Hail Columbia.]

MR. BRADFORD,

In your paper of the 2nd inst. I have read a piece styled the "Banking System," signed D. in which the Author complains of some outrageous abuses of that system in this country, and promises a complete investigation of the subject. After noticing some resolutions passed by the people of Christian county, and Mr. Beauchamp's speech in the state Legislature, upon Banking, he states, that "the Directors of the State Bank, have already made themselves *partizans* in the schemes, which faction have just put afloat, to prostitute and corrupt the republican character of the state" [What a pity 'tis!!!] "An instance of this kind," he says, "lately occurred in the appointment of a director of one of the Branches, not distant a hundred miles from Lexington. A Gentleman was solicited to serve as a director in a Branch Bank, which he consented to, on the event of his election. He was recommended at a meeting of the Board. A faction, however, in the Board, upon second reflection, were of opinion, he would not answer their purposes, because he was a soldier of the late war, and a republican, and determined to defeat the measures of the board." A caucus was held, [A caucus "make that master Brook,"] in which the directors at Frankfort were advised not to elect the person recommended by the board; but to make choice of a person known to be opposed to the general politicks of the State. The directors took the hint, and chose the federalist. But this is not the only *prostitution* and *corruption* of which these directors have been guilty, if we are to believe this Mr. D. for he asserts, that "other instances of like character might be cited, and will be exposed, if this exposition shall call forth a reply from those who should blush for the infamy of their conduct." What exposition? Does this man pretend to call this slang? Is this an exposition? If so, it is very easy to expose, for should this call forth a reply, then he may give another instance of like character, by stang whanging them again, and that will be his second exposition. *Most admirable reasoner and expositor thou wilt be Mr. D. when we shall have a few more of thy sage expositions!* But let us come to the point: This great writer upon Banking, has promised that "in the investigation of this matter, if it shall appear necessary, he will mention names." Aye, when he has mentioned the names of the persons he pretends to charge, and supplied the proof, to support the charges; then there will be something like exposition; "but all the rest is leather and prunella." Now, Sir, as this great Champion of correct politicks, sound morals & the Banking system, whose name you have refused to give to a director, when requested, has not specified the Branch Bank, he so furiously attacks you have been kind enough to supply that deficiency by admitting to one of the directors, that it was the Lexington Branch Bank* that he alluded to. That he may not be deprived of an opportunity of redeeming the pledge which he has given, I will ask of him the names of the directors composing the *faction* in the board, who held the *caucus*, and procured the election of the federalist, contrary to the recommendation made by the board. It will also be necessary to a "complete investigation of this matter," that he give the name of the gentleman recommended by the board, the name of the gentleman who solicited his services as a director, and the name of the gentleman elected by the board at Frankfort, as he has declared, that "for all" his "doings," he will at all times be found responsible for his "conduct." I do not doubt but he will respond to the request here made of him: If he does not, he may have cause to "blush for the infamy of his conduct."

CENSOR.

General Trotter was raised from a boy in this town, and was about 37 years of age, when he died. He was very generally esteemed by his acquaintances, and to a considerable extent was he a popular man. Evidence of this was exhibited in his election to the Legislature, and in the satisfaction he gave to the discharge of his military functions during the late war. His death has excited much public feeling, which was forcibly displayed on the occasion of his funeral. The procession to the grave was composed of more people than any other known to us here or any where perhaps, in the Western country. Every one appeared sensible of the injury inflicted upon society in the loss of such a citizen.

—On the 5th instant, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. JANE WOOD, consort of Major James Wood of this county. Mrs. Wood has lingered under a severe and painful illness of near two years, which she bore with exemplary fortitude to her last moments.—In Mrs. Wood, was combined, the tender and affectionate wife and parent, and the hospitable and sincere friend and neighbour. No woman was more esteemed, and we recollect of none whose death was more lamented by her relations and acquaintances.

—On Wednesday last, in Frankfort, of a bilious fever, Mr. JOHN SHELBY, son of his Excellency Governor Shelby. He was a young man of excellent moral deportment—and his death is sincerely regretted by all his acquaintances.

[Argus.]



From an Irish Paper.

ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.
Tired with repose, unsettled in debate,
Our proud allies, magnanimously great,
At length decide—and o'er each quiet land,
Grim war must speed with desolating hand!
The sword must now replace the seal and pen,
Which vainly strove to fix the fate of men,
While monarchs differ, subject-heads must pay
The pain and price of every glorious fray.

If custom sanctions, and if honor stings,
Who can resist the sacred call of Kings?
Give gold, give men—the children which
you gave,
Lie proudly buried in war's fruitful grave;
Where fame hath shed a living lustre round,
To mark the sod, and consecrate the ground,
Who then would idly wish to save his head,
When kingy honor yields so bright a bed!

War is a royal, truly noble game,
Which hands the youthful warrior up to fame;
Gains other kingdoms, wipes out old disgrace,
Nurtures the soil, and prunes the human race.
Peace, gentle matron of dull quiet hours,
Let love and plenty bless thy distant bowers;
Great meh disown thee, happier are they far,
In the stern heat of everlasting war.

ULLIN.

WIT.—A certain barrister, having a louse on his face, in Court, Mr. Curran took notice of it to him; the other pettishly answered, surely, Curran, you joke.—Joke, Sir, cried Curran, if you have many such jokes in your head, I would advise you to crack them immediately.

A good opportunity for a good Trade.

The Confectionary Store,
In Mill-street, known by the firm of JOHN D. DUNCAN, in the brick-house belonging to Mr. John Cross, will be disposed of in the following plan, (household furniture excepted.)—The property will be divided in 260 Shares, at \$10 each.—The drawing will be completed in three days and will be attended to by gentlemen of respectability.—It will positively begin on Wednesday the 18th of October next, when 60 tickets will be drawn, and 100 on each of the other days of drawing.

SCHEME.

No's. PRIZES.
1—1 prize—The whole Confectionary Store, consisting of Glass Jars, Sugar Almonds, Sugar Plums, Candies, Toys, Cordials, Syrups, Preserved Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c. Toy Moulds, Baking Pans, large and small Copper Pans, Still, Mortar, Marbles, & Tools of every description, valued at \$200 00
N. B. The prizes above mentioned, being No. 1, will belong to the last drawn ticket, on the last day of drawing.

2—1 prize—Cash, \$50 50 shares at \$10 50 100 00

N. B. The 50th drawn number on the 2d day of drawing, shall be entitled to prize No. 2—the 5 shares reserved for this prize, at \$10 100, 102, 103, 104, 105.

3—1 do 3 Levantine Fringed Shawls, 8—4

4—1 do 1 elegant gold Chain & Seal,

5—1 do 1 pair Bracelets set with pearls,

6—1 do elegant Masonic Jewel, set with stones & a large crimson ribbon,

7—1 do 1 pair gold Ear Rings, set with pearls,

8 & 9—2 prizes each 1 Cornelian Breast Pin, do do \$10

10—1 do Washington's engraving after Stewart,

11, 12, 13—3 prizes, each 1 Fowling piece, \$20

14—1 prize—1 large Atlas, containing 45 Charts.

15—1 do in 4to Boyer's French and English Dictionary,

16—1 do Spanish Dictionary, 3 vols.

17—1 do Duflé's English & Spanish Grammar, 2 large vols.

18—1 do Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. bound,

19—1 do 1 large Walker's Dictionary,

20—1 do 1 Dining Table, in two large oval folding pieces,

21—1 do 1 plated Soup Ladle,

22—1 do 1 pair large plated Candlesticks.

23—1 do 1 3—4 of a Barrel Ivory Black,

24—1 do 1 elegant portable Thermometer

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,—9 prizes,

each 1000 white Chapel Needles, at \$3

34—1 prize—1 pair silver mounted Spectacles,

35 & 36—2 do. each 1 sett Silver Tea Spoons, \$5

67, 38, 39, 40, 41 \$5 prizes, each 1 pair Ladies white Silk Hose, \$2 50

42 to 150 inclusive—219 prizes, 1 Watch each, 13 50

—260 shares at \$10 each, is \$2600 \$2,600 00

Possession of the draw and prizes delivered the next day after the drawing is over.

We were not by circumstances obliged to return to the Eastward, the liberal encouragement received in this town, would not be relinquished, the stand being as good as any in the Western country.

The inventory may be seen at the Kentucky Gazette and Reporter Printing Offices—also at Mr. Danl. Bradford's auction room, and Mr. W. Men's store.

Managers for the drawing—Messrs. DANIEL BRADFORD, WILLIAM W. WORSLEY & FIELDING BRADFORD, Junr.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1815.

Cotton Spinning.

THE subscriber having added to his Machinery, and having in his employment some of the best hands in the state, which carry on the Cotton Spinning business to perfection, enables him to sell at the reduced price of two shillings the dozen, COTTON YARNS, which are inferior to none in the state. Let those who wish to purchase, call and see for themselves. His customers and others can at any time be supplied with COTTON YARNS, either blue or white. Orders from a distance will thankfully be received and punctually complied with. The BLUE-DYEING carried on as usual. JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, August 20, 1815.

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.

May 5, 1815.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, set—July Term, 1815. Jacob Myers, complainant, against Ray Moss, John Taylor and Charles } In Chancery. Myers, def'ts.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant, Charles Myers, not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless he sad defendant do appear here, on or before the first day of the next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some legally authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law—and this suit is continued till the next term. A Copy. Attest,

JOHN WALKER, d. c. j. c. e.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE COUNTY, set—July Term, 1815. William Henderson's Heirs for Samuel Woodson, complainant } In Chancery against Bernard Gaines and others, defendants,

THIS DAY came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, David Jameson and the heirs of David Gaines, dec. except Bernard Gaines, not having entered their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks, agreeably to law. A Copy. Attest,

JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. e.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

Lexington, November 20.

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.

LEXINGTON, May 14.

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cincinnati, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of JOHN EADS.

Lexington, May 1—18

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.

Lexington, July 10 1815.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF

Williamson & McKinney,

ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2—21

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

LEXINGTON, July 10.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash price given for TALLOW,

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41

October 10, 1814.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41

October 10, 1814.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & CO. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815.

25—tf

LEXINGTON, June 12.

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails, made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold wholesale, at the Frankfort Prices, with the addition of carriage.

24—tf

Lexington, June 12.

Blank Deeds.

LEXINGTON, June 12.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the newest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11—tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45—tf

GRAND MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY,

IN BALTIMORE,

Previously commences Drawing on

THURSDAY, 5th DAY OF OCT. NEXT.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

1— Prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1— Prize of 2